STILL TRUE TO CLEVELAND.

ENGLAND'S FAVORITE FREE-TRADE CANDI-DATE CAN DO NO WRONG.

MR. BAYARD IS A WICKED PARTNER, LORD SACK-VILLE BLUNDERED IN TELLING INDISCREET BLAMEWORTHY, BUT MR. CLEVELAND IS STILL THE UNSPOTTED IDOL OF

THE BRITISH FREE TRADER. [BT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright; 1888; By The New-York Tribune. London, Nov. 1 .- Nothing is more curious in British comment, public and private, on the Sackville incident, than their desire to excuse Mr. Cleveland. The British, like Lord Sackville, want the President re-elected. They think themselves obliged to censure him, but their censure is comparatively light. Mr. Cleveland is the Good Man struggling with Adversity. He has a wicked partner, Mr. Bayard, and still more wicked enemies in the Republicans. It is on their backs that the British bludgeon falls heaviest. Circumstances also are to blame. What "The Times" calls the degrading traffic of the Presidential contest is to blame. Lord Sackville is blamed. The Irish are blamed. American politicians are blamed. Everybody, everything, is more to blame than poor Mr. Cleveland, who could not be expected to prevail against all these hostile influences. Mr. Blaine is more wicked than Mr. Bayard. "The Times" twice over tells us what Mr. Blaine would have done, or is capable of doing. He becomes a standard of wickedness by which to measure Mr. Rayard, who, says this journal, can be as contemptuously disregardful of the decencies of international intercourse as Mr. Blaine himself. Again, Mr. Blaine would probably be as indifferent to diplomatic decencies, if he saw it to be his interest to conciliate the Irish vote, as Mr. Bayard. Moreover, Mr. Bayard's statement of reasons for Lord Sackville's recall is, says "The Times," in direct contradiction with the very proper sentiments expressed by Mr. Cleveland two or three days ago. Mr. Cleveland's views were

Cabinet council held on Tuesday, when, no doubt, electioneering arguments were freely applied. Still again, Mr. Bayard ought to understand that Lord Salisbury, in dealing with Lord Sackville, cannot use the unseemly haste which President Cleveland deprecated before he had to yield to the remonstrances of Democratic wire-pullers. "The Times" and all other papers complain of American manners in the most unmannerly "The Daily News" plays a similar tune on the same string. Mr. Cleveland can do no wrong, is the one idea of his British eulogist from beginning to end of an elaborate article a column long. You will look in vain for any criticism e President. Lord Sackville is condemned. Lord Salisbury is rebuked. Mr. Bayard is mildly censured. For Mr. Cleveland this Cleveland organ has nothing but praise. It defends him against Lord Sackville. "We have never," says "The reason now, to charge President Cleveland with inconsistency or want of candor in reference to

excellent; Mr. Bayard's report is blustering. The

President's reserve appears to have melted at the

Daily News," " seen any reason, and we see no the Canadian fisheries or the retaliatory measures, of which we need say no more than that a competent judge might honestly regard them as the best alternative to the rejected treaty." Then this singular journal proceeds to say: "The President naturally desired to clear himself from the suspicion of courting British support in a matter where this country is not concerned. If he had taken no notice of Lord Sackville's indiscretion the election might have been decided by a false and collateral issue, to the serious detriment of American politics." It would be difficult to say more plainly that "The Daily News" dreads lest Mr. Cleveland be beaten, and would regard his defeat as a serious detrient It is according to the same Bayard who has acted with want of personal courtesy to Lord Sackville, though this want is only apparent. If Lord Salisbury had recalled kville on the first receipt of a complaint from Mr. Bayard, much unpleasantness would have been averted. But Lord Salisbury, in this writer's opinion, was bound to take the Queen's pleasure, and the Queen is at a considerable distance. " The Daily News's" summary of the whole matter is

"The Standard," too, finds many excuses for more wrong. "Mr. Cleveland, we doubt not, personally despises the follies and littlenesses which has to humor by this descent into petty spite. He is the slave of his wire-pullers and managers. The Tory organ is not, however, quite sure whether Lord Salisbury has done all he might do. and says: "If Lord Sackville has been rightly treated, we cannot reproach Mr. Cleveland. But in that case we must certainly blame Lord Salisbury for having exposed us to public affront. All this, however, and much besides in this journal, leads up to the suggestion that Mr. Phelps, as well as Lord Sackville, might be given his passport. Every Englishman would regret the loss of so excellent a guest, and no doubt the feeling that we were following about the worst possible example that could be set would in itself serve to deter us from taking this course. But the instinct of retaliation does not always wait to argue and discriminate about the virtues of individuals." It is not necessary to remark that the journal which now talks of sending Mr. Phelps about his business Is the same which lately reminded Americans that

that nobody, except perhaps the President, comes

out of this quarrel very creditably.

behind Canada were British ironclads. The provincial press has little to say. Most leading journals of the provinces are entirely silent, but there is in the London letter to "The Manchester Guardian" a remarkable paragraph, stating that Lord Salisbury told Mr. Phelps that he dered Lord Sackville imprudent, and had received Lord Sackville's resignation, but did not think the letter warranted him in accepting it or in recalling the Minister. Then follows this sentence: "The assumption that President Cleveland was offended with Lord Salisbury's attitude, as reported by Mr. Phelps, may be useful for electioneering purposes, but there is no reason to suppose it is true, or that anything has been done on either side inconsistent with the best possible manner of removing an urgent difficulty." writer of this has unusually good means of information. If what he says be true, it can only mean that there has been a good understanding all along between the President and Lord Salisbury. The President has swaggered in public and explained in private; courted the Irish and Lord Salisbury in the same breath; taken credit for offending England by dismissing Lord Sackville, while secretly arranging the whole matter with

GREEKS CELEBRATE THE KING'S ACCESSION. Athens, Nov. 1.-The festivities yesterday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's accession to the throne were carried out on a grand scale. Mr. Fearn, the United States Minister, presented a telegram of congratulations from President Cleveland. The anniversary was celebrated by festivi-ties throughout the provinces.

Montreal, Nov. 1 (Special).—Pitcher, the absconding bank teller of Providence, has been disar pointed in his expectations of a good time at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. He was put to work at stone cutting,

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 1.-The claim of J. H. Allen. wher of the American ship Bridgewater, for alleged rengful detention of his vessel at the port of Shelurne, Nova Scotia, by the Canadian customs author-ies, has been forwarded by Secretary Bayard to the

replied to Mr. Bayard's dispatch, stating that inasich as Mr. Allen had entered suit against the Dominion Government in a Nova Scotia court for \$20,000, the Government was quite willing to abide by the de-

THE PARNELL INQUIRY. SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO IRISHMEN

SAID TO BE SUBPOENAED AS WITNESSES. London, Nov 1 .- At the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day Captain O'Shea was recalled to the witness-stand. He submitted the protest, referred to n his evidence yesterday, regarding his exclusion

The taking of evidence of policemen who had taken shorthand reports, as to the correctness of their notes, was then resumed.

In a tavern opposite the Law Courts this afternoon, Joseph Kavanagh drew a revolver and fired a shot at Planche Cox. The shot did not take effect. Kavanagh was arrested and committed to jail on a charge of attempted murder. It is reported that both Kavanagh and Cox had been cited to appear as witnesses before the Parnell Commission. A five-chambered revolver with four of the chambers loaded, was found on Kavanagh. He stated to the police that he carried the weapon for self-defence, as he had been threatened with death for making certain dis-

Edinburgh, Nov. 1.-The case of Mr. Parnell against The Times" for libel, was again heard in the Court of Session to-day. Counsel discussed the question of the relevancy of the action brought by Mr. Parnell, the defendants contending that the courts had no juris-diction. Judge Kinnear reserved his judgment.

CTIVE STEPS LOOKING TO RETALIATORY LEGIS-

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 1 .- The railway situation has serious that a proclamation has been issued calling the Legislature together for the dispatch of susiness on November 9. It is not known just how the Government proposes to deal with the case. It is understood, however, that the principal object of the meeting is to retaliate upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad for its action in the present case. It is believed that the Legislature will repeal all taxation exemptions and pass legislation taxing the company's property in the Province to the utmost the law allows.

The Government stole a march on the Canadian Pacific yesterday by making a detour in the track, layrunning its line over a turnpike near the blockaded points. When the railroad force had attwo rails hurriedly and ran an engine over the track The intention now is to forward rails and transship The intention now is to forward raiss and transmip them over the Canadian Pacific track by hand. With an engine on the other side they can be hurried to the front. At present the Canadian Pacific has four large forces guarding different points at an enormous cost to the company.

Superintendent Whyte says that if the company's property is taxed rates will be raised, as they must make up any loss out of the Province.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS WORSE. The Hague, Nov. 1 .- The condition of the King of the Netherlands has grown worse, and is declared to be critical.

CARDINAL NEWMAN SERIOUSLY ILL London, Nov. 1.-The illness of Cardinal Newman is now reported to be serious. He fell down, through weakness, while walking in his house recently, and knocked his bead against the wall.

ELECTIONS IN PHEMINGHAM. London, Nov. 1.—Municipal elections were held in Birmingham to-day. Returns from nine wards show the election of seven Unionists and two Glad-stonians.

A DOCTOR SHOOTS SEVERAL STUDENTS. Toronto, Ont., Nov. 1 .- A number of medical stuients after leaving a theatre last night paraded the streets, and stopping in front of Dr. McCully's house, groaned and hooted. Dr. McCully appeared at a window armed with a revolver. The students then pelted him with bricks and stones. Dr. McCully fired among them, and Harry Oldright, son of Dr. Oldright, was shot in the leg. Several others are said to be wounded. Dr. McCully, who is a specialist, appeared before a police magistrate to-day and was remanded.

WAR IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SEASON WITH THE

this season between the illegal oyster dredgers and the State Navy took place yesterday, and was cononly began two weeks ago and since the opening the from the beds at Swan Point. Yesterday afternoon the police sloop Compton came sailing around the point and there in the cove lay nearly 400 dredging boats. The commander of the Compton thought the dredgers would attempt to escape as soon as they beheld him, but what was his surprise when they opened fire with rifles. The Compton's crew responde Mr. Cleveland. He was wrong, but others are vigorously. The cannon of the sloop was brought into action, but the dredgers would not leave the point nor surrender. Closing upon the police sloop they

pelled to flee to the Chester River.

Toward night the police steamer McLane came up with the Compton, and together they returned to the

THE JACKSONVILLE LIST HEAVIER.

TERPRISE ASKING ASSISTANCE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 1 (Special).-President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night is as follows:

The deaths to-day were Mrs. G. W. Wetmore and

James Harris. Dr. Porter states that eleven nurses have been Enterprise. President McQuaid was empowered to use his discretion in sending supplies o-day to the Association that he desired to establish additional precautions for keeping refugees out of coming to Jacksonville. He deemed it advisable to put on Government inspectors at Way Cross, Live Oak, also to employ detectives to report the arrival of refugees in town. Dr. Porter asked the sense of the

Twenty-two cases and four deaths from yello-fever to-day. Five hundred people in distress. At compelled to ask for aid. Can Chicago help us? GEORGE T. CARLISLE, Secretary Board of Health.

Washington, Nov. 1 .- Surgeon Porter, at Jacksonville, Fla., telegraphs that he has closed one of the hospitals at Sand Hills, as there no longer exists any necessity for two.

Decatur, Ala., Nov. t.—In the last twenty-four-hours eight new cases have developed. They have all been exposed as nurse, and policemen for weeks.

J. D. Treadwell, of Thurber, Whyland & Co., lected and turned over to the Florida Auxiliary Relief Committee, No. 391 Broadway, yesterday, the fol-lowing additional subscriptions: Julius Wile & Bro., \$25; Louis F. Fromer, \$25; previously collected, \$125.

TO IMPROVE THE CONNECTICUT RIVER. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1 (Special).—A meeting of manufacturers and business men was held here this the opening of the Connecticut River for navigation field and vicinity navigation to tidewater. It is pro-posed to induce the Government to build a canal at Enfield, seventeen miles long, 120 feet wide, and ten feet deep, at an estimated expense of between improvement thus made would open up a valuable territory, and give freight rates fully \$1 a ton cheaper than the present schedule. Articles of association and by-laws were adopted to night, under the name of the Connecticut River Improvement Association. Mayor E. B. Maynard, of Springfield, was chosen

Chicopee, was elected. Ample capital is behind the scheme, and it is determined to put the matter through with a rush. Petitions will be left at the various polling places in Springfield, Holyoke and Chicopee, for signatures of veters.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW ROAD TO ENTER THIS CITY

WORK BEGUN ON A LINE FROM DANBURY, CONN. THROUGH WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

rne Ridgefield and New-York Railroad Co has begun the construction of a new line of road between Danbury, Conn., and this city, where the terminus will be, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-st. The new line will be run through Ridgefield, Conn., Poundridge and North Greenwich into Westchester County, thence running through Rye, New-Rochelle, East Chester, Westchester and Port Morris, down and Randall's Islands. From here connection will be made with Manhattan Island at the foot of East Eighty-fifth-st. by a bridge built on stone plers, the centre one of which will rest on Mill Rock, the bridge

From the New-York end of the bridge the road will run down-town between the water front and Second-ave., through a tunnel similar to the structure of the New-York Central road in Fourth-ave. At the terminus at East Thirty-fourth-st. connection will be made with the elevated railroad and with the Long Island Railroad by ferry. The officers of the company are: President, Edward Burdsall, Port Chester; vicepresident, William J. Mead, Greenwich, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, Hiram R. Scott, Ridgefield. The retary and freasurer, Hiram R. Scott, Ridgefield. The construction, which is already begun, is in charge of John Schuyler, formerly the chief civil engineer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and John M. Sullivan, of Port Chester, is the contractor for the work. The authorized capital stock the company is \$1.250.000, all of which, ft is stated, has been subscribed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S DIVIDEND.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1 (Special).-The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. This makes the total dividend of the year at the rate of 5 per cent, against 51-2 per cent last year. The earnings this year are but little behind those of last year, and the fixed charges are about the same. Last year, however, was an unusually good one, and after payimprovements, there were carried to the credit of a net profit of \$1,278,000. Thus far they are about \$500,000 behind. The capital stock is about \$8,000,-000 greater than it was last fall, making that much more upon dividends which must be paid.

As soon as the dividend was announced, the stock advanced 1-8, selling at 54-1-8, ex-dividend. It closed at 54-1-4, an advance of 1-4 over yesterday's closing

CAR STOVES ABOLISHED BY LAW. Yesterday the new law prohibiting the heating of railroad cars in this State by means of stoves went into operation. The act of the Legislature abolishing the car stove was first passed in 1887, and applies not only to New-York railroads, but to all companies whose lines extend over fifty miles in the state. Tous the New York and New-Haven road will be exempt, its lines not covering the distance named in the law. The Loston and Albany road will be amenable to the act.

As was stated in The Tribune yesterday, all the composing the Vanderbilt system have been, or will be, fitted up with steam-heating apparatus. Wagner Palace Car Company and the New-York Cen-tral Company have adopted the Martin coupler for the steam pipes between the cars, while the Erie Company will use the McElroy coupler, and the Long Island road will be equipped with the same apparatus as is at present in use on the elevated roads in this city. A well-known Broadway passenger agent said city. A well-known Broadway passenger agent said yesterday, "The system will not work well until it becomes a Mational law, and in winter I think there will be trouble with the steam-ploes. The expense of fitting the cars is very great, and many roads out of this State cannot comply with the act."

Of the Western lines which have adopted steam-heating apparatus, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railways may justly claim to be the first.

ASSESSING THE LINES OF NEW-JERSEY.

New-York, Lake Eric and Western, \$12,375; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, \$262,544; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, \$30,300; Lehigh Valley, \$124, 777; railroads not classified, \$119,182. The grand total of these tax bills is \$1,340,341, an increase over last year of \$50,671,000; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, \$4,152,000; Philadelphia and Reading, \$5,486,000; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, \$13, 624.000; Delaware Lackawanna and Western, \$13,-294,000; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, \$5,985,000; Lehigh Valley, \$17,522,000; railroads not classified, \$14,850,000.

MISCERIBATEOUS RAILWAY INTERIMITERACE.
Chileago, Nov. 1.—H. B. Stone has been appointed
second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and
Quincy system. E. P. Ripley succeeds Mr. Stone as
general manager of the road east of the Missouri River.

general manager of the road east of the Missouri River.
The changes took effect to-day.
Chicago, Nov. 1.—A railway fight was begun in the
Circuit Court this afternoon. The Lake Shore and
Michigan Southern Company filed a bill to restrain the
Chicago and Western Indiana officials from interfering with it in laying additional tracks across those of the Chicago and Western Indiana. In November, 1882, a contract was made between the Lake Shore and the Rock Island roads on the one side and the Western Indiana on the other, by which the latter was permitted to lay four by them to be necessary, agreeing to construct them so they would not interfere with the Western Indiana's tracks. Now the Lake Shore wants more tracks, but Western Indiana people threaten to prevent any

in this city has finally been consummated. Messrs. Hellman, Crank and the other principal owners part with three-fourths of their stock to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, headed by V. B. Holmes, president of the Chicago Cable Railroad Company. The terms of the sale

Washington, Nov. 1.-The Sisters of the Academy of the Visitation were startled last night just as they were about retiring by the loud noise of an explosion, which rattled the window frames, but did no damage. The convent is surrounded by a high wall, and this morning, when some of the school children were walking in the yard, they found a rudely-constructed bomb made of fron pipe about two feet long by two inches in diameter. The pipe had been burst by the explosion, and some burned rags which had been used for wadding, found near by, smelled of gunpowder. The Mother Superior of the convent said to-day that she thought the whole affair was a Hallow-een joke, and that some boys had thrown it over into the yard because they were afraid to explode it in the streets.

Higganum, Conn., Nov. 1.-The Savings Bank and Post Office Building here was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. With some explosive material they blew the safe doors open, and secured \$150 in bills but neglected to take about \$200 in postage stamps. The thieves entered also R. D. Spencer's store and to watchman at the Higganum Manufacturing Company's Works. The burglars fired on the watchman. Before the citizens could reach the post office the burglars had fied. This is the sixth time the post office has been entered within a few years.

EDISON DISPLEASED WITH SOME PORTRAITS. Boston, Nov. 1 (Special).-Several years ago Thomas

A. Edison discovered a remedy which has been extensively advertised as "Edison's Polyform." company in this city purchased the right from Mr. Edison to manufacture polyform under his formula and to use his name in advertisements. He also gave the company the right to print his picture upon the labels. In the last year the advertisements pub lished throughout the United States have been made attractive by the use of the picture of the inventor. To this Mr. Edison now objects. He says he does not propose to be made a rival of Lydia Pinkham, and asks the courts to enjoin the company from displaying

TO LECTURE ON INSURANCE LAW AT YALE. New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 1.—George M. Sharp, Editor of "The Baltimore Underwriter," was to-day, by president; E. W. Seeger, secretary; and a long list of vice-presidents, comprising enterprising manufacturers and marchants of Springfield, Holyoke and member of the Yale class of 776. unanimous vote of the faculty of the Yale Law School.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

DEMOCRATS STILL HOPE TO WIN THE ELECTION BY FRAUD.

COLONEL DUDLEY'S LAWYER SAYS THAT HE WILL TAKE LEGAL STEPS AGAINST CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS-REPUBLICAN ELECTION

INSPECTORS SHOULD BE ON THEIR GUARD

Despite the fact that Colonel Dudley has denounced the letter attributed to him by the Democratic National Committee as a forgery, the Administration papers continue to treat it as genuafter its fraudulent character had been shown again and again by General Garfield. In fact, all that is now necessary to make complete the parallel between the two cases is to get Mr. Hewitt to indorse this latest specimen of Democratic rascality. But with or without such an indorsement, it is probable that the letter will be used " for all it is worth" by the managers of the " campaign of intellect," though they know it is utterly spuri-

IT WILL BE BROUGHT INTO THE COURTS.

In the meantime Colonel Dudley says he will bring the matter into court at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the article was published he placed the case in the hands of his counsel, Colonel George Bliss, with instructions to begin legal proceedings against " The Times" and any other paper that had published the libellous pro-

at any length now," said Colonel Bliss last evening. "It will all be before the public soon enough. We shall not have the slighest difficulty in establishing the fact that the letter is a forgery-the regulation Democratic campaign forgery that is certain to appear sooner or later get along without doing something of the kind, you know, though the novelty of the thing was worn off years ago. As a campaign card it is flat, stale, and unprofitable. That is the report intended to produce great effect." Then returning the legal phase of the matter he added: "Our case will take the form of a charge and proof that the forgery was really concocted right here in New-York; yes, right in the Democratic Headquarters in this city. That is all I care to say on the subject at present, except to add in a general way that this will prove the worst boomerang the other side has yet thrown."

WORKING HARD FOR AN HONEST FLECTION. From the letters that come into the Republican Headquarters from various parts of this State it is evident that the vigorous efforts of the party's managers to secure an honest election will be heartily seconded everywhere. There appears to be a determined effort to secure fair play in all parts of the State, and especially in cities like Troy, Albany and Buffalo, where the Democrats have been in the habit of carrying th ags in a high-handed way. As a member of the State ple mean business this year. They know as well

ple mean business this year. They know as well as we do here that we have the election, nd they do not propose to be counted out. We know the schemes of our opponents th roughly, and we are prepared to meet them at every point. If they persist, it will be at their own peril. The Republicans will tolerate no nonsense this time."

There is one precaution that the committee desires to impress upon every Republican inspector. It is in regard to counting the ballots after the polls close. It is frequently the case that where the inspectors are well acquainted with one another, each of them does not count all the ballots, as should be done invariably. First there is a general count to see that the number of ballots corresponds with the number of mames voted on the poll list. Then each of the inspectors takes a belong to the other side. It is a simple and one of the safest means of fraud, since it requires no collusion between inspectors. One man can do it, without even any understanding between himself

"I believe," said one campaigner, in speaking mischief done in this way as in any other. It requires no bribery, no conspiracy-nothing, in fact, but a secret determination on the part of a Democratic inspector to do something for his party. Suppose he only changes ten votes, or five, or two, or one, for instance, what wil, be the effect of such work in 500 or 1,000 precincts? I remember perfectly well catching a fellow inspector changing no less than twenty-three ballots, and he was an old friend of mine. In anything else I would have trusted him with all I own, but there is something about polities that makes the best men in the world careless about what they do to win."

that makes the best men in the world carcless about what they do to win."

To guard against all frauds of the kind every Republican inspector should count all the ballots. The sentiment in favor of enforcing the law against the opening of bar-rooms near the polls on election day is becoming general among all good eitizens who desire to see a clean election. Superintendent Murray has been asked to xert his power to the utmost to bring this about and to-day a similar request will be made to Mayor Hewitt. The idea is not simply to shut up the rum-shops in the usual perfunctory fashion, but to close their back doors, side entrances and every other approach while the polls are open. It has been done before and can be done again if the police take hold in earnest, as it is hoped they will.

MORE TESTIMONIALS TO GORMAN'S CHARACTER.

MORE TESTIMONIALS TO GORMAN'S CHARACTER. Further evidence of Senator Gorman's peculiar fitness to carry on an "honest" campaign continues to be furnished by his Democratic neighbors in Baltimore. Among the most interesting testimonials received is that given by John P. Poe, an
eminent Maryland Democrat, who was legal
adviser of the Canal Company of that State.
In this service he was on intimate terms with
Gorman. Afterward he became the legal adviser
of the bondholders of the canal and as such
filed a bill in which he said with legal solemnity
and accuracy of statement.

filed a bill in which he said with legal solemnity and accuracy of statement:

"President Gorman has been for years past the chairman of the State Central Committee of a political party in the State of Maryland, and the whole power and patronage of the Canal Company have been for several years past and are now applied and devoted mainly to partisan purposes by him and those who with him exert a controlling influence in the management of the Canal Company."

a controlling influence in the management of the Canal Company."

It thus appears that according to the sworn statement of this reputable gentleman the money belonging to the bondholders of the canal was taken by Gorman and spent in political management, for he adds: "Said Gorman and his associates are at this time engaged in the unlawful and fraudulent diversion of the revenues of the company." company."

Mr. Poe not only said all this but he took a

Mr. Poe not only said all this but he took a great deal of testimony to prove it and argued it with great ability before the United States Court, and what is more, he never retracted the charges. They stand to-day in all their pristine force just as does the famous nick-name that Bernard Carter, another counsel of the Canal Company, and a Democrat, bestowed upon the present manager-in-chief of the Democratic National cauvass, when he designated him in a public letter as "The Generalissimo of the Lobby."

Mr. Carter described the lobby as composed of men of different parties, drawn together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," adding: "It is a well officered army, too. It has a Generalissimo of all the forces, who holds them well in hand and is constantly on the field of action. The Generalissimo is the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland."

This appeared in at least two papers of Baltimore over Mr. Carter's own signature, but it was never answered either in or out of court.

COLORADO MINING PROPERTY DESTROYED. Denver, Nov. 1.—A dispatch reached here this evening from Lake City, Col., saying that all the buildings, including the immense hoisting works of the Frank Hough mine, one of the most extensive in this district, were burned to-day. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown. The owners of the property live in London, England.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

ESTIMATE OF "THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS."

FIGURES TO JUSTIFY REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE-SECRETARY SHEERIN'S VAGUE ESTIMATES-DEMOCRATIC COLONIZERS "ON THE

LIST"-THE GERMANS FOR HARRI-

SON-DOUBLE VOTING.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—In the political developments of to-day there has been more to encourage the Republicans than to discourage them. The argument of the campaign is practically over, but 1,000 or more meet-ings are still being addressed in the State every night, not so much with the expectation of making new converts as to strengthen the party supporters in their conviction of right, and to keep up the enthusiasm. It is the surprises that the campaign managers are now on the lookout for.

There was a move to-day that was not only unexpected, but really alarming to the Democrats. A day or two ago Paul H. Krauss was led into making the absurd statement that 98 per cent of the Ger-mans in Indiana would vote the Democratic ticket. The foolish assertion proved a tremendous boomerang. The Germans in a public statement to-day repudiated the assertion of Mr. Krauss and declared their intention to vote for General Harrison and a protective among them Charles Krauss and William Krauss, two of the brothers of Paul H. Krauss. To-night the Germans further emphasized their Indorsement of the Republican candidate and the principles of the party in a public meeting. They declare that there hundreds of Germans in the State who would vote the Republican ticket this year for the first

length in "The News" this evening. The statement of Chairman Huston last night was given by that paper as the generally accepted view, from the inside, of the Republican management. In it he predicted a Republican plurality of between 10,000 and S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the National Democratic Committee, speaking for the campaign managers on his side, asserts that the Democrats will carry the State, but offers no special reasons in support of his claims. He says there will be between 550,000 and 560,000 votes cast, although the poll shows only 525,000. Of this number the Democrats expect to get 275,000."

not well do so for personal reasons. The plurality is of no value, however, except possibly for future He predicts that the Democrats will increase their representation in Congress by three members from In-diana districts that are now Republican. When asked

about the legislative contest, he said : "I think that we will have a majority, but I am free to admit that I have some concern about the outlook in some Senatorial districts that I do not care to name."

a non-partisan point of view, which show a Demo-cratic plurality of 1,800, "The News" concludes: "In these estimates it should be borne in mind

that the political effect of State pride is not taken into consideration; and it is in that influence that Republicans expect General Harrison to gain largely, certainly more than enough to overcome the narrow margin that is left on the Democratic side. The on the side of the Republicans. If they are successful in capturing the floating vote, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, the Republican plurality may be very large."

The non-partisan estimate of "The News" in Republican gains is: From Democratic soldiers, 3,000; Irish Democrats, 1,500; Protective Democrats, 3,000; first voters, 10,000; total, 17,500. Taking into the calculations the fact that a Democratic plurality of 6,531, four years ago, must be overcome, the conclusion is reached that the Republicans are about

11,000 ahead, according to their estimate. More corrupt Democratic schemes were discovered

them illegally. The names of the men were given, and the information as to the scheme was furnished by one of the men associated with Kessler. The Superintendent of Police states that within the last three weeks the town has been filled up with strange men of suspicious appearance, and there is little doubt that they have been brought here to vote. A list of nearly 400 of them has been compiled, and they are "spotted" for election day.

The most alarming of the Democratic schemes, however, is the general plan for double voting throughout the State. In relation to this, Chairman Huston, on behalf of the Republican State Committee, to-day made a proposition to the Democratic State chairman, Chairles L. Jewett. He suggested that the inspectors of election at each precinct should place a lubber band around each ballot, before depositing it in the ballot-box. If another ballot is folded inside the one voted, the two cannot then become separated until the band is removed by the poll-clerk, when the fraud will be discovered and the ballot thrown out. This plan, Chairman Huston added, is in force in other States, and is not prohibited by law in Indiana, and he urges Democratic co-operation in putting it into execution, in the interest of a free vote and a fair count.

No answer to this letter had been received late to-

No answer to this letter had been received late to-night. Chairman Huston says that, in view of the information in his possession, he hardly expects the Democrats to give the proposition their approval.

SOLD OUT BY SECRETARY BAYARD.

HIS POLICY AS TO BEHRING SEA DENOUNCED BY THE AMERICAN SEALERS.

San Francisco, Nov. 1 (Special) - American private sealers, who have their headquarters in this city, will Sea next summer. They are going in spite of what Secretary Bayard will say, on the supposition that they will at least have equal privileges with the

a scaler to-de... "In the season of 1887 British and American vessels were selzed indiscriminately. That was all right, you see, if the Government was going to retain jurisdiction of the sea. We were com-pletely scaled out, and so were the British. But in the winter, Bayard went into some sort of a deal, guaranteeing that the British would not be touched on the sea. We, in San Francisco, were told that the orders were the same as in 1887. The result was that British schooners dotted the Behring Sea every where. We got in only two American schooners. We are ruined through this favoritism of Bayard. assured the British of their safety, he sought to cover up his tracks in another sneaking way. The cutters Bear and Richard Rush were ordered to Behring Sea with two sets of orders, one set of which were the and were not to be opened until Behring Sea was reached. They instructed cutter captains not to seize any vessels. I call that a nasty trick to dis-criminate against Americans. If Bayard would act fairly with us, San Francisco would fit out fifty or sixty vessels annually, each giving employment to twenty-five men. This trade is bound to be handed

Administration against us.⁷

This man voices the opinion of all the sealers on this coast. They are extremely bitter against Mr. Bayard, and many of them have done some active electioneering to beat Cleveland, and thus retire the pro-English Secretary of State.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1 (Special).-Early in the year an association was formed by about sixty of the merchants of Charleston to restrt the payment of the municipal license tax. The association paid a hand-some fee to ex-Governor Magrath, who took the case up to the Supreme Court, which, however, sus-tained the constitutionality of the tax. The association thereupon appointed a committee to wait upon their counsel and ascertain what it would cost to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. For some reason clients and counsel failed to come sheriff began issuing executions under the sentence of the City Court. Six executions were issued this the fine and costs. Other arrests will follow. The defendants say they will stay in jail and sue the city for damages. There is considerable excitement in the city over the arrests.

BAYARD AND SACKVILLE

WHY ARE THOSE LETTERS WITHHELD?

BELIEF THAT THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION WAS THE RESULT OF A POLITICAL BARGAIN-

PROTESTS AGAINST THE SECRETARY'S CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 1 .- There were no new deelopments in the Sackville case at the State Department to-day. Lord Sackville's response to Secretary Bayard's notification of Tuesday is very brief and formal, but the Department declines to make known its exact language. This, together with the refusal of the Department to furnish to the public a transcript of the official correspondence in the case, notably the cable dispatches sent to and received from Minister Phelps, strengthens the suspicion which has existed all along, that the correspondence does not exhibit Mr. Bayard in a very favorable light, nor that the conduct of the Administration in this whole matter, as shown in those dispatches, would reflect a great deal of credit upon the country. That Mr. Cleveland's conduct has not been governed entirely by patriotic motives must have become apparent to every-body by this time, and that it was more likely the result of a political bargain seems now the most logical explanation of the irrational and

It is understood to-night that Lord Sackville's notification was sent to him with the full knowledge of the English Government, and in pursuance of an understanding between Minister Phelps, Lord Salisbury and the President. The fact that Lord Sackville wrote the letter to Murchison in which he expressed his honest de sire for the success of the Democratic party in the coming elections, which is also the wish of every Englisman and of the English Government. does not constitute a grave offence in the eves of the Administration, but he is guilty of the crime of being found out. No doubt, Lord Salisbury was greatly surprised when he learned that his usually astute relative had been indiscreet enough to put his real sentiments on paper, and that the letter had been published. The Premier of course sympathized with those sentiments, but he readily saw that their publication would defeat the very object for which they were expressed. Still he resolved to stand by his Minister and prolong the negotiations until after the election, when it was heped that the affair would blow over.

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH LORD SALISBURY. Lord Salisbury had, it is believed, been informed by Minister Phelps that he need not be alarmed at the Retaliation message of Mr. Cleveland, as it was issued for political effect. This information he communicated to the Minister here so that he should not give himself any anxiety in the matter. That Lord Sackville understood that the Retaliation message was solely for political effect is evident from the interview he had with the correspondent of The Tribune. When it found on Tuesday that "something must be done," and it was decided that the most effective thing would be to inform Lord Sackville that his presence here as British Minister was no longer acceptable to the United States, there was lively cabling between here and London. At first Lord Salisbury was disposed to resent the insult to his Minister, but when the urgency of the case was placed before him he consented to Lord Sackville being made a scapegoat in the hope that the success of the Demo-cra's at the polls here would bring about the passage of the free-trade Mills bill and the adop-

Democratic officials here do not believe in the sincerity of the published interviews with British-Americans, or Englishmen who have been nat-ASSESSING THE LINES OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1 (Special).—The Board of Rallroad Assessors filed their a mual report in the office
of the State Controller to-day. The total taxes on the
several roads in the State are as follows:

Pennsylvania, \$382,192; Central Rallroad of Newment is taken advantage of by Democratic inment in the number of names voted on the
poll list. Then each of the inspectors takes a
more corrupt Democratic schemes were discovered
to day. In affidavits that were placed in the possession of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred,
the charge was made that George Kessler, a Democratic grocer, had under his roof state men, who
had been brought to indiana for the purpose of voting
had been brought to indiana for the purpose of voting
had been brought to indiana for the purpose of voting
had been brought to indiana for the purpose of voting
had been brought to indiana for uralized, denouncing the President. They say that indicates very plainly that the Irish vote is the valuable stake at issue, and the common expression among Democrats is that if they can hold that vote their success is assured.

tion of the Fisheries Treaty in the next Admin

BAYARD'S DISMISSAL DEMANDED.

The President is greatly annoyed at the protests that come to him, from every quarter nearly, against the further continuance of Mr. Bayard at the head of the State Department. It seems that the Democratic leaders in every see tion of the country have suddenly awoke to the conviction that our foreign policy has been miserably mismanaged during entire Administration, and that Mr. Bayard is responsible for all the blunders that have been nade. Mr. Bayard himself evidently feels that the President is withdrawing his confidence from him, for in a speech which he made in Baltimore last night the Secretary of State went out of his way to bestow upon Mr. Cleveland an amount

last night the Secretary of State went out of his way to bestow upon Mr. Cleveland an amount of praise for his virtues as a public officer and private citizen that was absolutely siekening. He doubtless thought that this would be pleasing to the President and serve to smooth his somewhat ruffled temper. There is no doubt that Mr. Bayard has been a gigantic failure as Secretary of State. Some of his foreign appointments have been of the most disgraceful character and whenever he has always placed the United States at a disadvantage. In his dealings with the British Government upon the Fisheries question he has been outwitted at every point. There was no necessity for any negotiations whatever.

Due and formal notice had been given Great Britain under the preceding Administration of the aborgation of the Fisheries clause of the Treaty of Washington and President Arthur's proclamation was sufficient information both to our own fishermen and those of Camada of the changed relations. Great Britian and Canada understood the position perfectly and knew that they would be placed at a disadvantage. Lord Sackville had too much shrewdness to approach Secretary Frelinghuysen upon the subject and had a Republican President been elected four years ago our fishermen would have been granted commercial privileges to which they were entitled and the Fisheries question would have been settled with advantage to the United States. But when it was found that a new Administration was to come into power, representing a party which had always been friendly to Great Britian, the British Minister thought that an effort might be made to reopen this question and effect a new adjustment between the United States and CAnada. He approached Mr. Bayard with a proposition for a six months' continuance of the Fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington and a commission to take up and settle the whole question. commission to take up and settle the whole ques

Mr. Bayard, ignorant of statecraft and inexperienced in diplomacy, acceded at once to the tinuance and promised the commission. The indignation which this action of the Secretary of State caused throughout New-England and on the borders of the Great Lakes is well remembered, but Mr. Bayard kept his word, and, although Congress twice refused to provide for the commission, it was finally formed and the treaty made by it was

it was finally formed and the treaty made by it was rejected by the Semate. In every other negotiation Mr. Bayard has been equally unfortunate, and he has sent Ministers, Envoys and Consuls abroad who have returned in disgrace.

All these things are now being forcibly brought to the attention of the President, and he is admonished that Mr. Bayard is a long which he cannot longer afford to carry. It is evidently the impression of the Democratic leaders that in view of the popular indignation at the course pursued in this Lord Sacaville incident some one must be found upon whom all the odium of the delay in acting can be thrown, and that Secretary Bayard has been selected as the scapegoat. It must be remembered, however, that in every movement he has made Secretary Bayard has had the netive and carnest support of the President. In the Fisheries matter the President's views have been the same as those of the Secretary of State all the way through. In the Sackville incident there is no doubt that Mr. Cieveland at first held the same opinion with Mr. Bayard, that as Lord Sackville's letter was marked "private," it was a matter with which the Government had nothing to do. Then, when he found an earnest semale